the point of ornament and colour, the church at Cheadle. In this latter building his talent had not the unrestrained scope which many have imagined, as when it was first proposed to him, a church of a very different scale and pretension was designed; this had progressed when his noble patron changed his intentions, and Pugin was instructed not to spare expense on it, and produce a rich composition. This, so far as possible, was accomplished by ornamentation in colour, but the time had passed for the perfect development of his great power of design, or he would have undoubtedly produced a building worthy of his genius and a lasting honour to his patron, his country, and the period of its erection. His last work, which remains unfinished, is a church for Mr. Scott Murray, at Dunsefield, Bucks.

He was of late employed on churches unconnected with his faith, as St. Mary's, Beverley, St. Mary's Wymeswold, and some few others; but these he would not have undertaken had he received from his own church a continuation of that support which he had at first experienced, and had a right to, as in his writings on Gothic art, as well as ecclesiastical matters generally, he had rendered immense service to their cause. He for some years declined employment on buildings for the established church. He likewise, on account of his being considered solely a Roman Catholic architect, received but very few commissions for buildings and alterations to mansions. Bilton Grange, Warwick; Lord Dunraven's, at Adaire, Ireland; Mr. Drummond's house; and a few others, on a small scale, were all he was engaged on. He designed the new gateway at Magdalene College, Oxford.

In none of these buildings did he ever have a fair opportunity for the display of his knowledge or ability: he was always fettered by very limited funds in the execution of his churches: he was compelled to enclose large areas with insufficient means, and thereby the solidity of the structures was apparently impoverished, and he seemed to be acting at variance with his own principles. The detail of his interiors was more in accordance with his feelings, and much of the fittings were subscribed by individuals who left it to his judgment. He has often said that he had never but one chance of producing a consistent building, and that was "when he was both architect and paymaster," as at St. Augustine's, at Ramsgate,—a church, schools, &c. erected at his own expense, without any assistance from the members of his own faith. In these buildings it must not be forgotten, that having no private fortune to devote to this purpose, he was much limited in his design; but should ever criticism be brought to bear on this work, it is to be hoped that all the circumstances of its erection will be borne in mind, and the good and noble feelings which actuated its kind-hearted originator will disarm criticism of its severity; and those who came to censure remain to praise. It must ever remain a monument to his honour: he has been the first modern architect who ever built a church from his own funds.

During the time that these works were in progress he found time to supply designs and working drawings for innumerable other matters, such as monuments, screens, pulpits, fonts, &c.; besides, he was extensively employed by Sir Charles Barry on that great national work the Palace of Westminster, in which the value of his assistance has been freely and fully admitted by that distinguished architect. He was associated with Mr. John Hardman, of Birmingham, in the manufactory of Gothic metal-work, for which he stands unrivalled,—as well as in the Mediæval stained glass works likewise at Birmingham. All the designs, working drawings, and cartoons were made by him. It is really extraordinary how he could (unassisted until lately) produce the immense amount of work,—both in designs and working drawings, that was got through. He was indefatigable and unceasing in his work,—from six o'clock in the morning until ten at night were his active mind and pencil at hard work, and whoever was on a visit at his house shared his attention while he was thus engaged. It was wonderful how he could design the most difficult things and carry on a running conversation at the same time: none can understand it but those who knew him well.

While thus engaged on architecture and its details, he practised successfully other branches of the arts,—he was an excellent landscape painter, and would find opportunities for its practice: his coloured sketches in Kent were truthful and fine in effect, and the pleasure resulting from the sight of these drawings was much enhanced by his enthusiastic description of the peculiarities or beauties of the scenes he so ably depicted.

His pen was also incessantly engaged, and he had always some new work or pamphlet in hand; this, doubtless, caused too much excitement for his already overworked mind. He wrote a work on "The true Principles of Pointed or Christian Architecture," published in 1841; "An Apology for the Revival of Christian Architecture," 1843; but his crowning work was, "The Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament," which was published in 1844. It doubtless is the finest work which treats on general ornamentation, and the great variety of detail which is therein given is conclusive evidence of his great research and weighty talent in that branch of art to which he devoted his whole life. The letterpress is most useful, and shows the extent of his researches. A work on "Screens" should also be mentioned.

This memoir of my poor departed friend, which he some years since predicted that I should write, has come to its limit in this form; and let me assure those who were unacquainted with him, that the brusqueness of his manner, or the decision of his expressions in writing, were no evidence of an unkind or sour spirit to his brother-professionals or the world; but though frequently unjustly assailed in print, his opinions impugned, his works depreciated, he never published a vindicatory reply: when his powerful pen would have annihilated his adversary, he "bid his wrong stay, and his displeasure fly." All those who knew him, loved him for his very kind spirit, and will long deplore the loss of a most sincere and disinterested friend. He has passed away after an eventful life; but during its existence he experienced more of the varieties of circumstance than much older men.

Kindness and unostentatious benevolence were distinguishing features in his private character, as on many occasions when foreign vessels were cast away on the Goodwin Sands, or lost during tempestuous weather, and the lives of the crews saved, but with nothing belonging to them, his care supplied their immediate necessities and wants, lodgings were provided, and medical assistance obtained,—their wants were attended to until they were well enough to leave, or if their privations and sufferings were beyond recovery by human aid, he gave them a Christian burial,—a grave in his own church-yard, and placed a record above them, and although they died in a foreign land or away from home, they died not unrecorded. These epitaphs and memorials, although only intended for those who could not thank him or speak his praise, stand up as so many blessings to his memory, and are brighter spots to his fame than the church raised by his munificent liberality. These evidences of his goodness of heart were not influenced by a wish to obtain the world's applause, or the approbation of the members of his church. If secret charity cover a multitude of faults, his deeds of kindness will bring their rewards—where mercy and justice are promised to all.

He died at his own house, and was buried in the vault he built in his church. And now

> "That Time has brought him to his end,
> Genius and he fill up one monument."

TALBOT BURY.

STOKE NEWINGTON.—It is proposed to erect a new church at the corner of Albert-grove, where about 1,000 new houses are now in progress. The plan is in the Italian style, and the cost (estimated at 1,050*l.*) is to be defrayed by public subscription. There is to be seat-room for about 900 people.

HAINAULT FOREST AND THE PEOPLE'S PLEASURES.

AT a short distance from London, in the county of Essex, lies one of the most charming forest scenes which England, so noted for verdant glades and undulating landscape, can boast. Being nine miles from the centre to St. Paul's, and approachable by the uninviting causeway of Mile-End, but little is known of the locality to the fashionable dwellers of the West End. It has, however, for ages been a favourite place of resort for citizens, and being but a Sabbath-day's journey for the care-worn mechanic and artizan, "when toil relenting took its turn to play," on Sundays and holidays, picnics and junketing parties find a refreshing solace in an annual visit to the secluded dells, the thickets, the majestic oaks, or the sinking vistas of this enchanting wilderness.

The forest remains where and as it was, save that invasions on the waste, and encroachments, have from time to time greatly restricted its extent; not so the city, for that has advanced, and meets the old liberty at half way. Now the metropolis reaches to Bow, or nearly to Stratford, where the forest commences, and there the road divides, one branch leading northward to Chigwell, the other eastward to Romford. In extent it reaches five miles from Ilford on the south, nearly to Abridge on the north, by four miles from Woodford-bridge on the west, to Havering-at-Bower on the east. Were the whole area of this scope one continuous chase, there would be some 12,000 acres, but from the numberless excisions from, and appropriations of, the liberty, the contents of the whole do not at present amount to 4,000 acres.

At one period the feudal possession of Waltham Forest embraced in its compass both Hainault and Epping Forests, which latter is even now vastly more extensive. Both are beautiful, wild, and most picturesque, that of Epping being somewhat nearer, commencing at Snaresbrook, and extending twelve miles to Epping.

It appears that an Act of Parliament was passed (the 14th and 15th Vict.) for the disafforesting and inclosure of Hainault Forest; that on the 24th August, 1851, a commission was formed for the purpose; and that in April last, summary execution was done upon 14,000 oak trees, which had stood unmolested for centuries. This is preliminary to the utter clearance, parcelling out, and selling off of the whole domain.

No part of the country presents more varied or more beautiful woodland scenes, nor richer landscapes than Hainault, and there is none so much frequented by the humbler classes, and particularly by the dense population of the busy lines of Hackney, Shoreditch, Limehouse, &c. &c. Long and often have they enjoyed it in peace and silence; nor should we hear on their part of any murmurings, even although Epping, Hainault, and all the rest of nature's fair countenance were veiled from their view, and withdrawn. Yesterday (Sunday) hundreds of happy parties were in various guises enjoying their festive and healthful recreation: perhaps still, for those, Epping may be open; if not, no plaintive remonstrant amongst *them* will mourn in prose or verse, such as the "dulcia linquimus arva." Any one wishing to test the value of such rural resources to the trading classes of the metropolis need but visit on a Sunday,—or, indeed, on most fine days in summer,—the "brewery" and the exquisite oaken forest arbours, where our host Smith, of Chigwell-row, spreads his awnings, at the Bald Hind, and he may often see hundreds of persons innocently enjoying the prospect, the shade, and the green sward; and now the distance is eased off by the railroads, the curtailment of such healthful and humanizing pastimes would be still more baneful as the population increases and as the vital air which they breathe at home becomes more tainted.

It is several years since THE BUILDER first noticed the subject of inclosures, and particularly the disafforestment of the distant *wastes* of the New Forest, Whichwood, the Forest of Dean, &c. &c. These are vast tracts capable

To learn more about PDF Compression and OCR go to ThePaperlessOffice.org